Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-50 (cancelled).

51. (new): A method comprising:

a) obtaining at least a first nuclease inhibitor, the first nuclease inhibitor further defined as a soluble anti-nuclease antibody;

b) obtaining at least a second nuclease inhibitor;

c) obtaining a composition; and

d) admixing the first nuclease inhibitor, the second nuclease inhibitor, and the composition to form an admixture;

wherein nucleases that may be present in the admixture are inhibited.

52. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein admixing is further defined as comprising mixing the first and second nuclease inhibitors to form a nuclease inhibitor cocktail and mixing the nuclease inhibitor cocktail with the composition.

53. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein obtaining the first and second nuclease inhibitors comprises obtaining a nuclease inhibitor cocktail comprising the first nuclease inhibitor and the second nuclease inhibitor.

54. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the composition comprises at least one nuclease.

55. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the composition comprises RNA.

56. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the composition is further defined as an *in vitro* translation reaction.

57. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the composition is a reagent used in molecular biology.

58. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the soluble anti-nuclease antibody is a polyclonal antibody.

59. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the soluble anti-nuclease antibody is an anti-ribonuclease antibody.

60. (new): The method of claim 59, wherein the soluble anti-ribonuclease antibody is capable of binding to one or more of RNase A, a member of the RNase A family, RNase B, RNase C, RNase 1, RNase T1, RNase T2, RNase L, a member of the RNase H family, a member of the angiogenin RNase family, eosinophil RNase, a micrococcal nuclease, a member of the mammalian ribonuclease 1 family, a member of the ribonuclease 2 family, a messenger RNA ribonuclease, 5'-3' exoribonuclease, 3'-5' exoribonuclease, a decapping enzyme, a deadenylase, RNase P, RNase III, RNase E, RNase I,I*, RNase HI, RNase HII, RNase M, RNase R, RNase IV, F; RNase P2,O, PIV, PC, RNase N, RNase II, PNPase, RNase D, RNase BN, RNase T, RNase PH, OligoRNase, RNase R, RNase Sa, RNase F1, RNase U2, RNase Ms, or RNase St.

61. (new): The method of claim 60, wherein the soluble anti-ribonuclease antibody is an anti-RNase A antibody.

62. (new): The method of claim 60, wherein the soluble anti-ribonuclease antibody is an anti-RNase 1 antibody.

63. (new): The method of claim 60, wherein the soluble anti-ribonuclease antibody is an anti-RNase T1 antibody.

64. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the soluble anti-nuclease antibody is an anti-deoxyribonuclease antibody.

65. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein soluble anti-nuclease antibody is capable of binding to S1 nuclease or micrococcal nuclease.

66. (new): The method of claim 51, wherein the second nuclease inhibitor is human placental ribonuclease inhibitor, a bovine ribonuclease inhibitor, a porcine ribonuclease inhibitor, diethyl pyrocarbonate, ethanol, formamide, guanidinium thiocyanate, vanadyl-ribonucleoside complexes, macaloid, sodium dodecyl sulfate, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, proteinase K, heparin, hydroxylamine-oxygen-cupric ion, bentonite, ammonium sulfate, dithiothreitol, β-mercaptoethanol, cysteine, dithioerythritol, tris (2-carboxyethyl) phosphene hydrochloride, Mg^{+2}, Mn^{+2}, Zn^{+2}, Fe^{+2}, Ca^{+2}, or Cu^{+2}.

67. (new): The method of claim 66, wherein the nuclease inhibitor is human placental ribonuclease inhibitor.

68. (new): The method of claim 51, further defined as a method of inhibiting nucleases in the composition.

69. (new): A method of performing a molecular biology technique comprising obtaining a first nuclease inhibitor, which inhibitor is further defined as a soluble anti-nuclease antibody, and using the soluble anti-nuclease antibody in the molecular biology technique.

70. (new): The method of claim 69, wherein the molecular biology technique is further defined as RNA isolation, mRNA purification, RNA storage, northern blotting, a nuclease protection assay, Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction, an *in vitro* translation reaction, an *in vitro* transcription reaction, or an *in vitro* coupled transcription/translation reaction.

71. (new): The method of claim 69, wherein the molecular biology technique is further defined as a technique of using or making RNA, DNA, or both RNA and DNA.

72. (new): The method of claim 69, wherein the soluble anti-nuclease antibody is a soluble anti-ribonuclease antibody.

73. (new): The method of claim 69, wherein the soluble anti-nuclease antibody is a soluble anti-deoxyribonuclease antibody.

74. (new): The method of claim 69, wherein the soluble anti-nuclease antibody is capable of binding to S1 nuclease or micrococcal nuclease.

75. (new): The method of claim 69, further comprising obtaining a second nuclease inhibitor and using the second nuclease inhibitor in the molecular biology technique.

76. (new): The method of claim 75, further defined as comprising obtaining a nuclease inhibitor cocktail comprising at least the soluble anti-nuclease antibody and the second nuclease inhibitor and using the cocktail in the molecular biology technique.

77. (new): The method of claim 75, wherein the second nuclease inhibitor is a second anti-nuclease antibody.

78. (new): The method of claim 75, wherein the second nuclease inhibitor is human placental ribonuclease inhibitor, a bovine ribonuclease inhibitor, a porcine ribonuclease inhibitor, diethyl pyrocarbonate, ethanol, formamide, guanidinium thiocyanate, vanadyl-ribonucleoside complexes, macaloid, sodium dodecyl sulfate, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, proteinase K, heparin, hydroxylamine-oxygen-cupric ion, bentonite, ammonium sulfate, dithiothreitol, β-mercaptoethanol, cysteine, dithioerythritol, tris (2-carboxyethyl) phosphene hydrochloride, Mg^{+2}, Mn^{+2}, Zn^{+2}, Fe^{+2}, Ca^{+2}, or Cu^{+2}.

79. (new): The method of claim 69, further defined as obtaining a lysate and employing the lysate in the molecular biology technique.